

Access Control



Paul Mooney

Chief Software Architect, Microsoft MVP

@daishisystems | www.insidethecpu.com

Overview



Access Control

- Trusted system objects for authorization
- Session Management with JWT
- Secure and reliable access authorization





Standard Configuration

- Store and utilize session token
- Use singular component for authorization
- Secure access control failure with "defer"
- Deny access if configuration inaccessible
- Enforce authorization controls on every request
- Separate privileged logic from application code





Files and Other Resources

- Protect files and safeguard critical assets
- Strong authentication mechanisms for user verification
- Authorization mechanisms for determining access levels
- Role-based and attribute-based access control
- Fine-grained permissions and access restrictions
- Auditing and logging for accountability

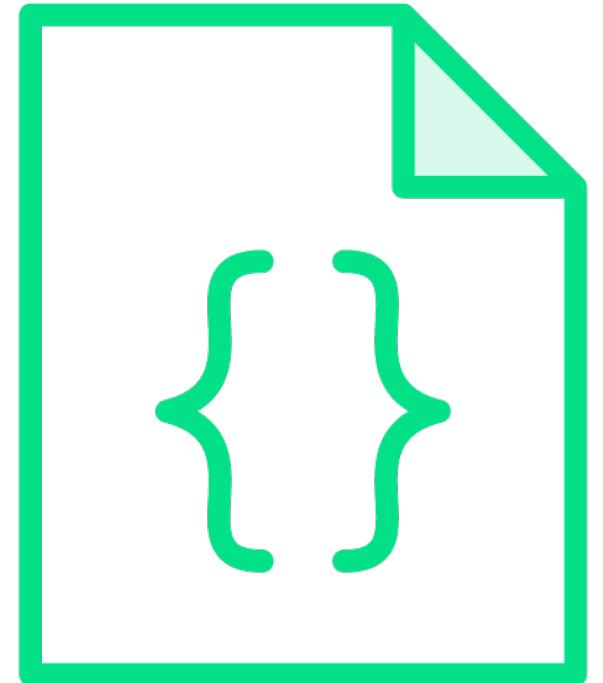




Protected URLs

- Protected URLs ensure web application security
- Proper authentication for verifying user identity
- Authorization based on roles and permissions
- Configure access controls on server-side and client-side
- Regularly review and update access control settings
- Implement additional security measures for protection

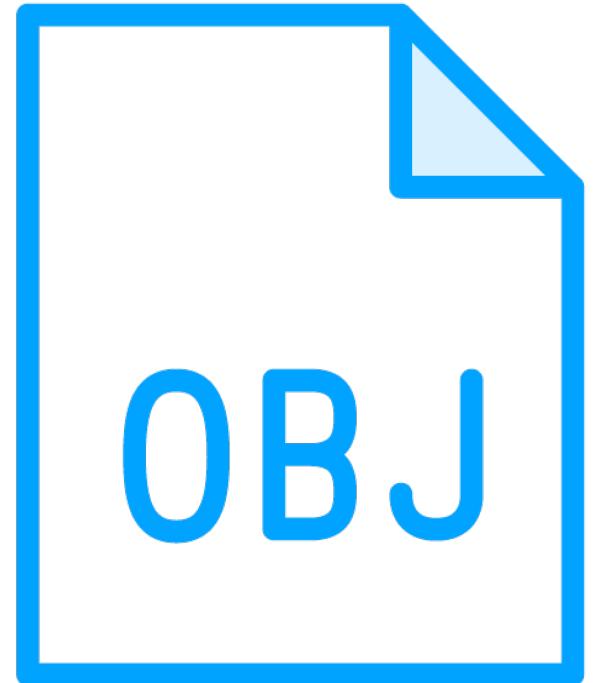




Protected Functions

- Strong authentication mechanisms ensure authorized users
- Fine-grained access controls for protected functions
- Implement logging and auditing mechanisms for accountability





Direct Object References

- Direct object references risk unauthorized access
- Implement robust access controls
- Authentication and authorization mechanisms required
- Authentication verifies user and authorization grants permissions
- Use various authentication and authorization techniques
- Granular with fine-grained permissions

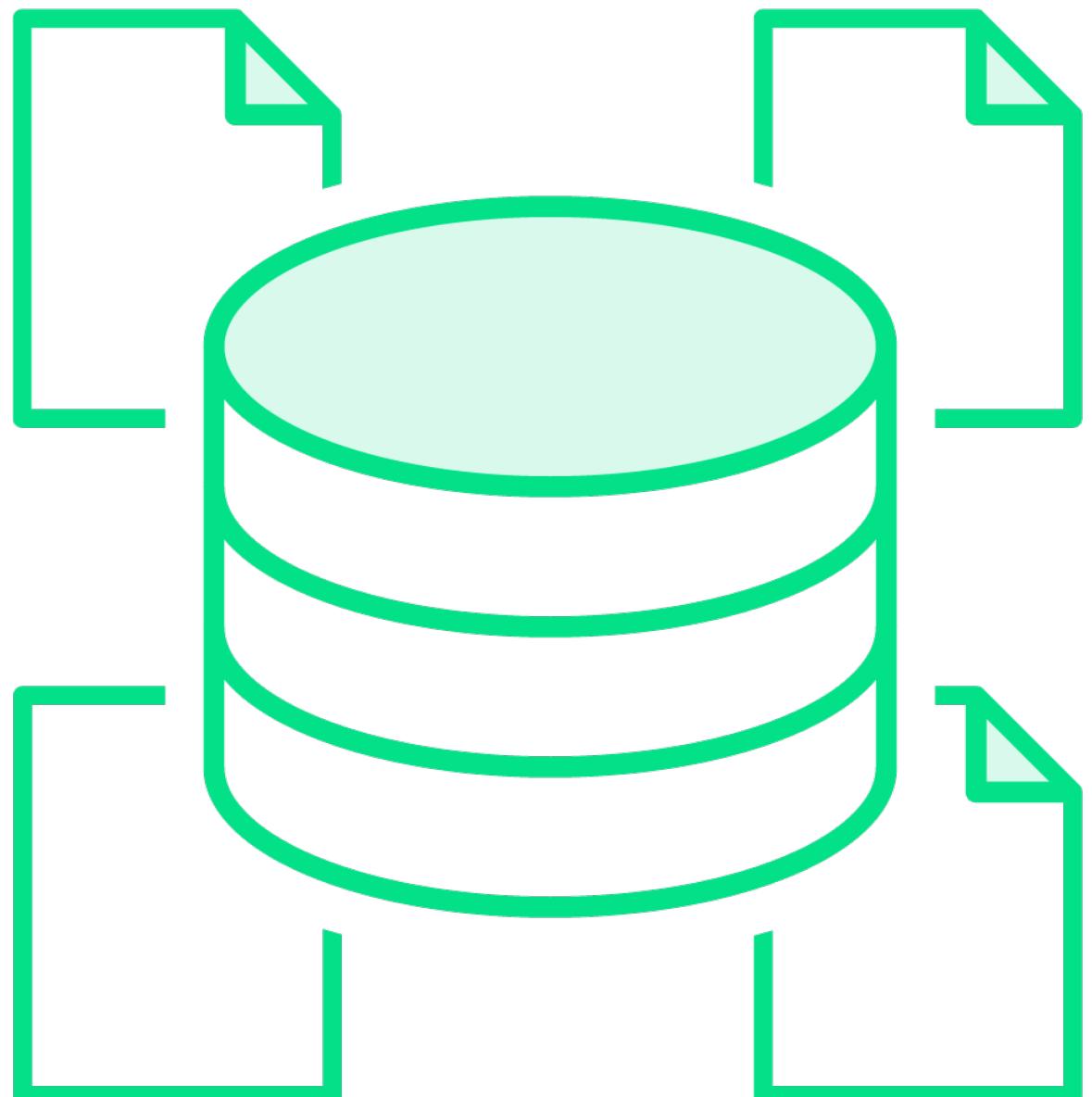




Services

- Importance of access controls for secure application services
- Implementing secure communication protocols for data protection
- Value of logging and monitoring services for security insights

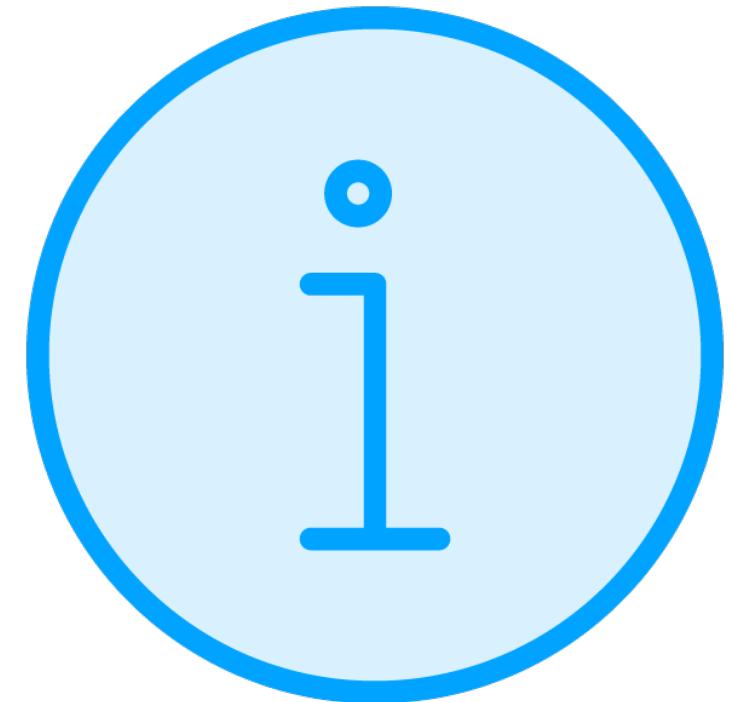




Application Data

- Application data as system foundation: user info, business data, configurations
- Encryption and secure storage for data protection at rest and in transit
- Backup and recovery strategies for data availability and continuity





User Attributes and Policy Information

- Role of attributes and policies in access control decisions
- Managing and enforcing access controls based on user and data attributes
- Preventing unauthorized access and ensuring compliance through attribute-based access control



Best Practices

- Align server-side and presentation layer
- Encrypt and maintain data integrity
- Follow defined business rules
- Set transaction limits to prevent DoS
- "Referer" header is not sufficient
- Re-evaluate authorization for long sessions
- Implement user account auditing
- Disable accounts and terminate sessions
- Assign minimum privilege for external accounts



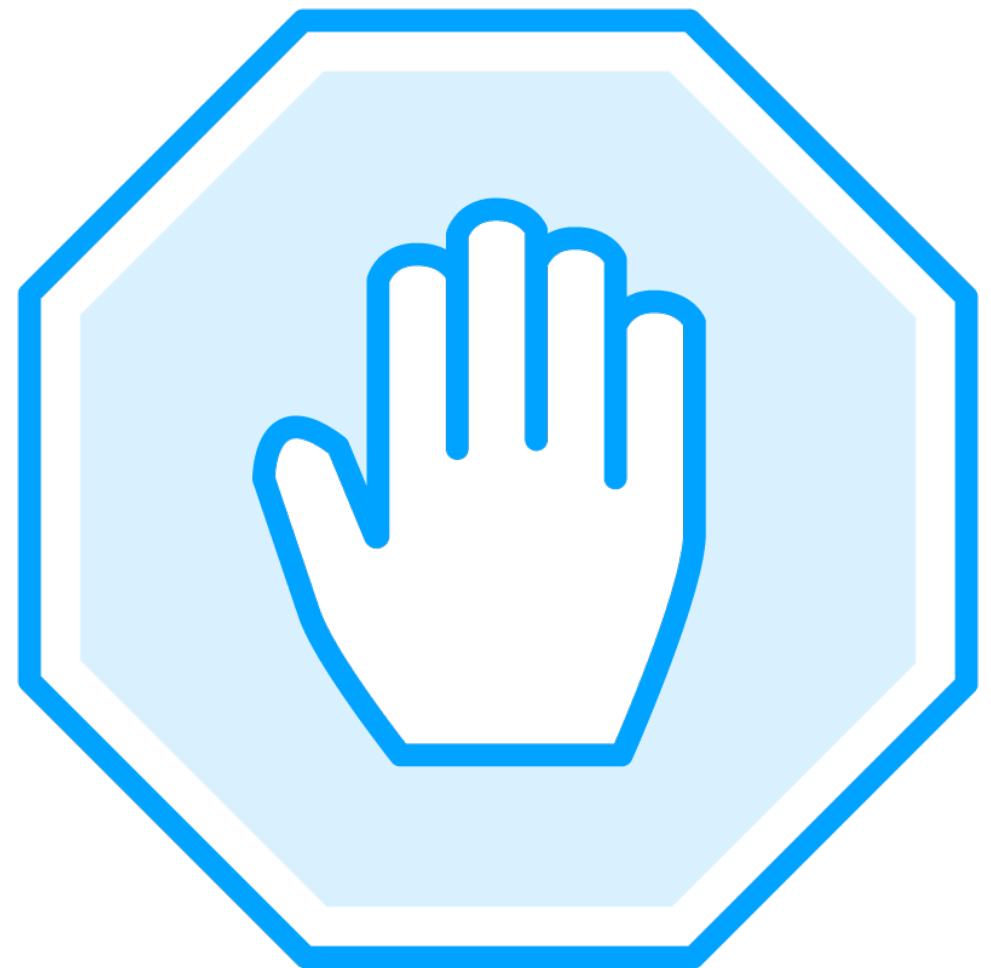
Summary



Access Control

- Access controls ensure application security and integrity
- Trusted system objects for access authorization decisions
- Session tokens and JWT for secure access authorization
- Importance of authentication and authorization mechanisms
- Role-based and attribute-based access control for user access
- Regular review for adapting to changing security requirements





Access Controls

- Restrict session data
- Only accessible to authenticated user
- User isolation
- Access restriction
- Maintain session privacy
- Prevent data leakage

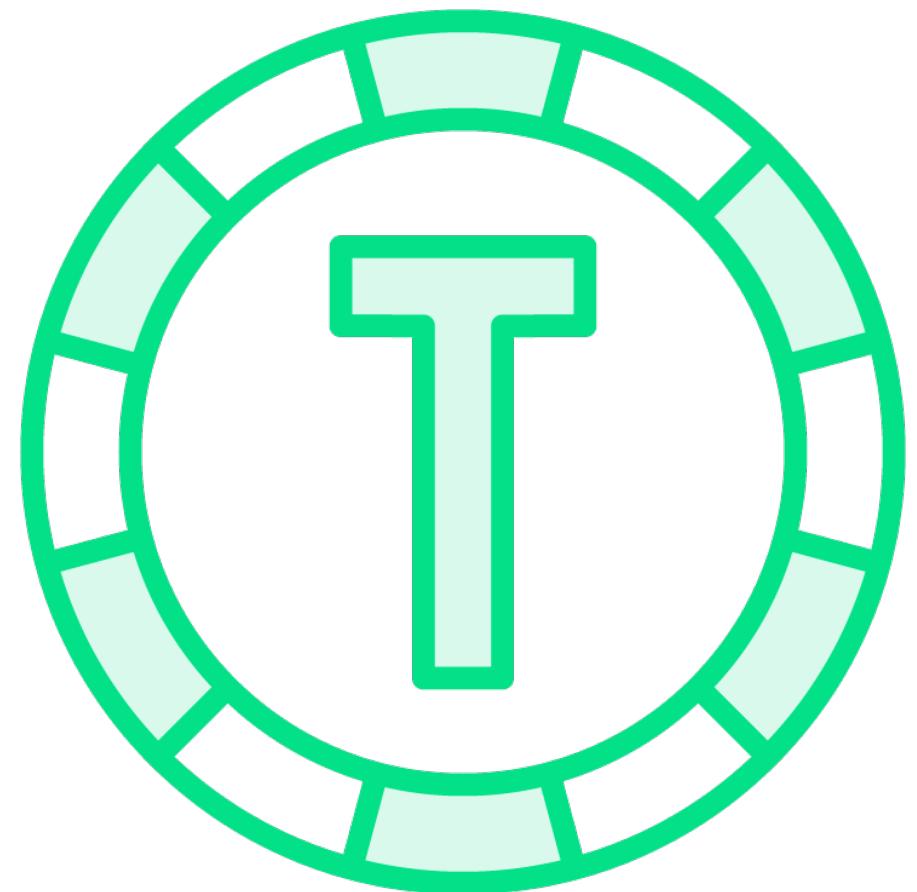




Man-in-the-middle (MITM) Attacks

- Intercept and hijack user sessions
- Use HTTPS
- Secure channel for communication

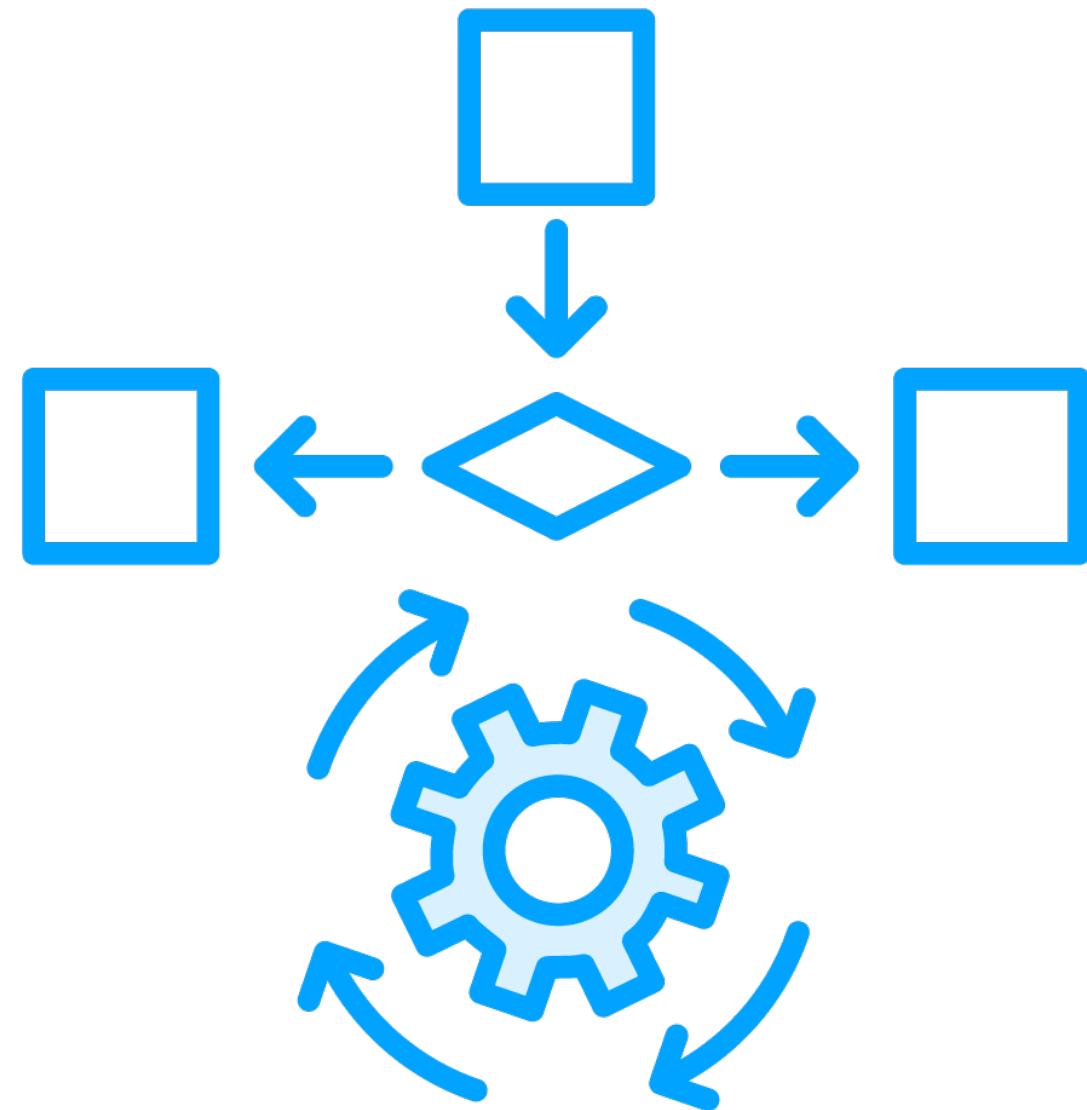




Tokens and Logout

- Per-request tokens
- Logout functionality

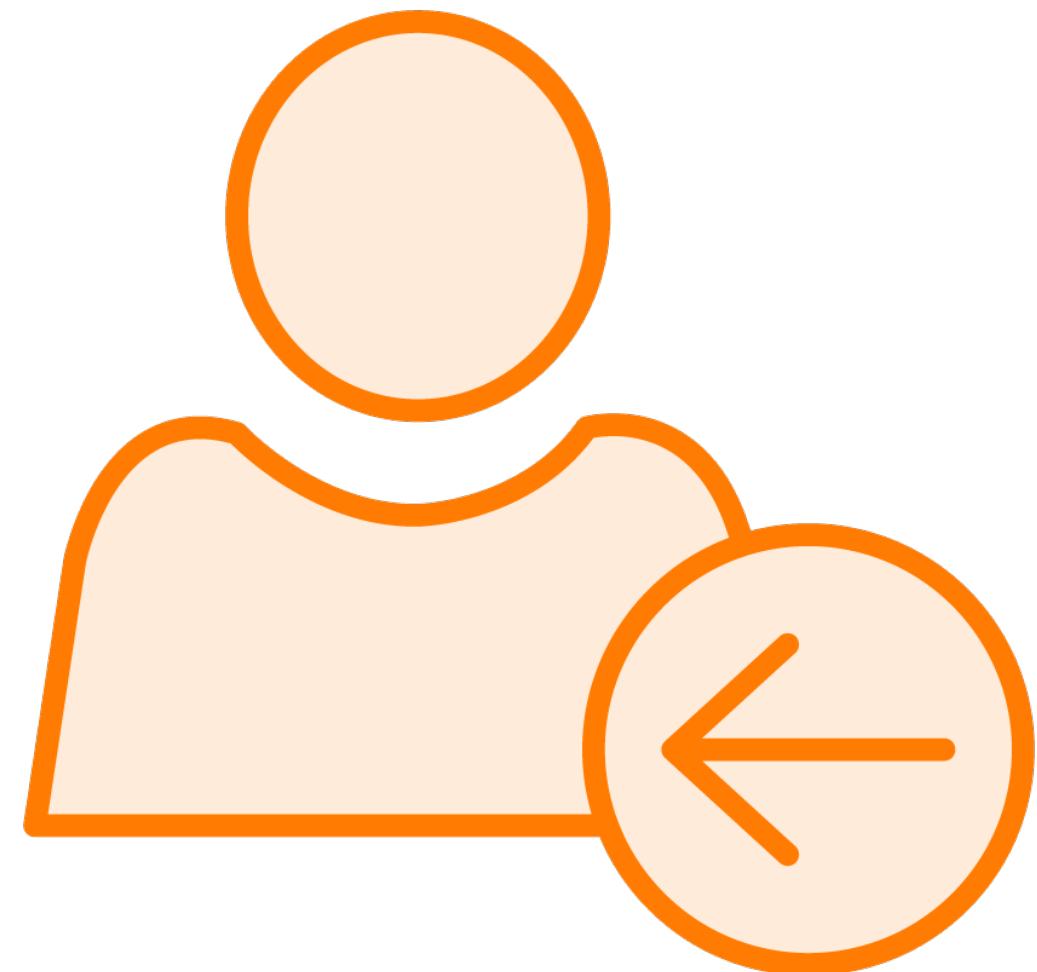




Critical Operations

- Per-request basis
- Each operation has a unique token
- Limited validity





Logout Functionality

- Session termination
- Disconnect from authenticated pages
- Connection termination



Demo



Secure Session Management



Communicating Authentication Data





Single-factor authentication

- Single factor for identification
- Easy to implement
- Least secure





Multi-factor authentication

- Multiple factors of identification
- More secure than single-factor
- More complex to implement





Biometric authentication

- Physical or behavioral characteristic
- Most secure type of authentication
- Expensive and difficult to implement





Common Authentication Protocols

- OAuth and OpenID Connect
- Limited access to resources
- 3rd party authentication
- Complex implementation
- Standardized way to authenticate users
- Use secure transport protocols
- Validate all input data
- Principle of least privilege
- Stay up to date





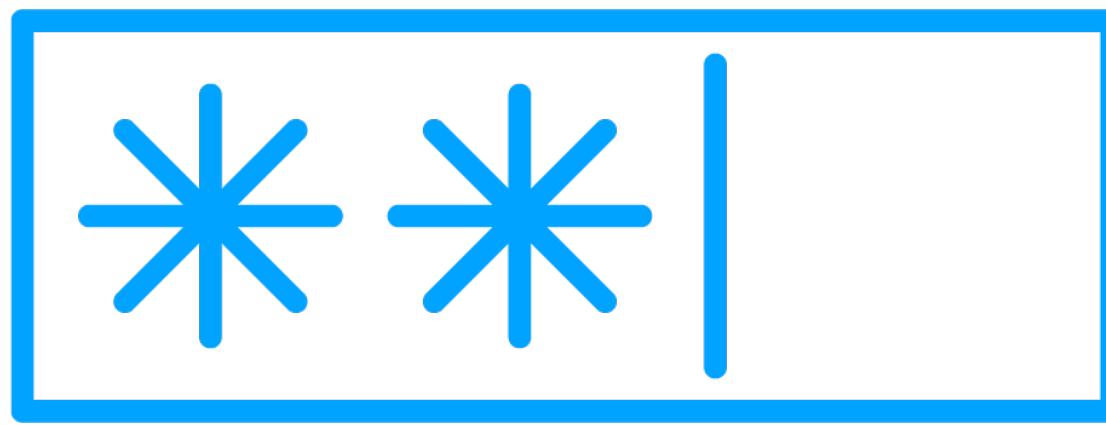
Secure Communication Protocols

- Transport Layer Security (TLS)
- Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
- Properly configuring certificates
- Disable outdated cryptographic ciphers
- Apply the latest security patches
- Use HTTP POST



Validating & Storing Authentication Data

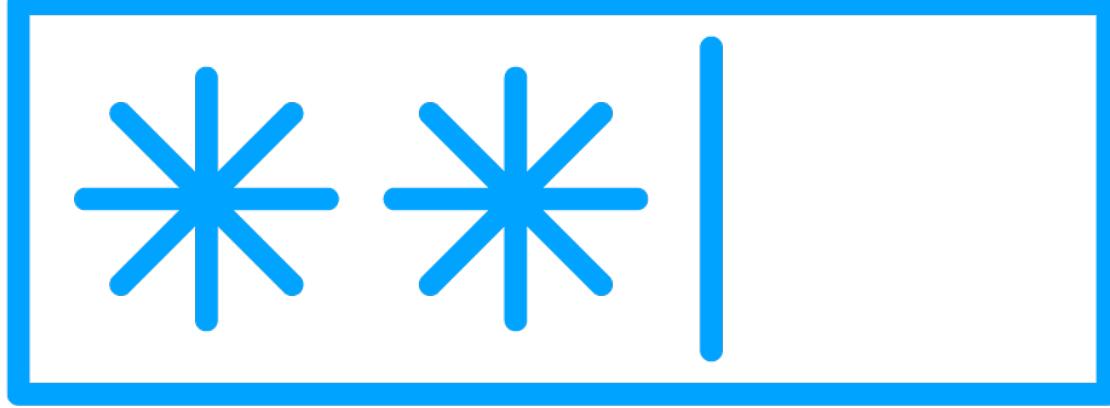




Password Security Best Practices

- Hashing
- Salting
- Encryption





Password Policies

- Password length
- Password complexity
- Expiration date



Password Storage Options

Hashing

Fixed length

Encrypted

One-way

Salting

Random characters

Precomputed hash tables

Unique per password





Supported Hashing Algorithms

- Bcrypt
- Scrypt
- Salt value per password

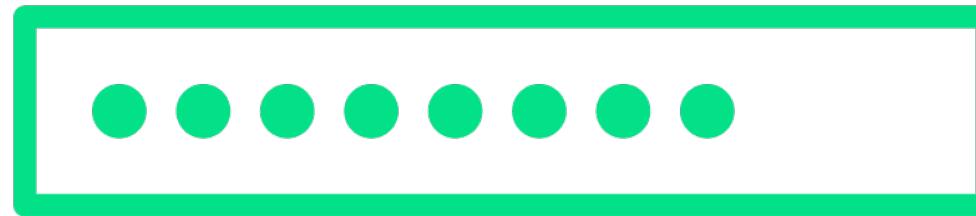


Demo



Single-factor Authentication





Password Policies

- Password complexity
- Hashing
- Salting
- Expiration
- Account lockout
- Policies versus convenience





RESET

Password Reset

- Requesting a reset
- Token storage
- Reset link generation
- Reset password page
- Password update
- Token expiration
- Token revocation
- Logging
- Error handling



Demo



Multi-factor Authentication



Summary



Authentication & Password Management

- Secure implementation guidelines
- Authentication types
- Common protocols
- Secure communication protocols
- Password security best practices
- SFA and MFA demos

